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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The limited express on the Grand Trunk Railway from Chicago ran off the track near Hamilton, Out.; eighteen persons were burned to death, and about twenty were injured: all the victims were Americans on their way to the Centennial Celebration. === Lord Londonderry announced his resignation as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. - General A. C. Jones, Ameririot in that city.

Domestic.-The American Theosophists met in Chicago. = A combination was formed by the grain elevator companies in St. Louis. === The new Mayor of Guthrie, Oklahoma, ordered the gamblers to leave the camp. === Relics of the Moundbuilders were found in Minnesota.

City and Suburban.-Special Centennia, services at St. Paul's Chapel; final preparations for beginning the great celebration; many city pastors preached on Washington and the Nation's progress. The ship R. P. Buck, of this port, which was burned on Good Friday at St. George, Bermuda, is said to have been set on fire. Governor Hill held a conference with local poli-

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair or clear and cooler weather. Temperature yester-Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 54; average,

Persons going out of town for the summer can three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for be changed as often as desired.

A contribution of special interest to the Centennial visitors who have flocked and are flocking to this city in such numbers is Mr. Felix Oldboy's account of Revolutionary landmarks which is printed in this issue. Even many New-Yorkers born and bred will doubtless find much valuable, if not novel, information here. This, by the way, is an excellent time for all to get acquainted or to renew acquaintance with the interesting historic memorials in which this

The dreadful accident on the Grand Trunk Railway casts a shadow upon the festivities of the week. The passengers on the wrecked train were almost all on their way to New-York to witness the celebration. In crossing a switch near Hamilton the train left the track; several of the cars were piled together and took fire immediately. Nearly a score of bodies have been taken from the wreck, eighteen of them burned beyond recognition, and the number of injured is large. A striking feature of the accident is the rapidity with which the flames, which appear to have been started from the engine, on which some of the cars were thrown, spread through the train. Most of those who lost their lives were roasted to death before more than a beginning in the work of rescuing them could be made. No one will be so much absorbed in the pleasures of the holiday as not to feel and express deep sympathy with the families of those bereaved by this horrible disaster.

Everybody will rejoice to learn that the indications are for fair weather to-day, and the hope will be earnest and universal that the same may be the case to-morrow and on Wednesday. The heavy rains last week ought to have exhausted the rain-producing powers for some time at least, and certainly they increase the chances of good weather during the week. The early decorations suffered sadly in the storm, but probably the time will be ample to permit all damage to be repaired before the great parades. If we are compensated for the ruin of some of the streamers and flags by abundant spring sunshine on the Centennial days, we shall feel that good fortune has attended the celebration throughout. A repetition of the Inauguration downpour would multiply the misery of that historic occasion into an exaggeration of wretchedness which it would be painful to contem-

The marine parade to-day will open the great Centennial celebration, which will occupy the attention not of the vast number of people in New-York alone, but of the entire country, for the next three days. At the hour this paper went to press President Harrison was on his way from Washington to Elizabethport, nce he will be brought to the foot of Wallst. by water. Probably he will arrive there after neon. Thence, with a large number of distinguished guests, he will proceed to sese's fortunes involves the necessity of an

be held. At 3:30 o'clock he is expected to ernment. The German Chancellor perceives move up to the City Hall, where he will be the expediency of effecting a change of rulers welcomed by a group of girls from the public schools and where a public reception will take place. This evening the Centennial Ball will be given in the Opera House. The opportunities to view the Naval parade will be numerous, st. and thence down around the Battery and up for conciliatory negotiation and a satisfactory as it will move up the East River to Thirtieththe North River to Fiftieth-st., returning to Governor's Island. The rivers and Bay will, of course, be crowded with vessels of all sorts, but everything will pass off pleasantly if goodadvantage over somebody else. If each commander is on time, knows his place, keeps in it and obeys orders, this great demonstration on the water will not be marred by the slightest accident.

THE PROGRESS OF A CENTURY.

This is the last day of the first century of successful popular government. With the hundreth anniversary of Washington's inauguration to-morrow, a new century begins. We are at a point where the gaze of every thoughtful man is turned backward as well as forward -to see whether we have held a straight course in the past, as well as whither we are bound. We are not likely to accept at their full figure all the compliments to ourselves with which the oratory that will flood the newspapers for two or three days is likely to be surcharged. The croaker is out of place at the banquet, and the tone of the occasion is naturally one of gratulation. Neither are we called upon to believe implicitly those who bewail the degeneracy of the present day, because they have eyes only for the flaws in "the form and body of the time," and cannot see the grandeur of its outlines.

The question of the material progress and

development of the country may well be put aside. There are higher themes than these. Has the experiment of popular government been truly successful, or has it been demonstrated. as has so often been asserted, that democracy is a synonym for corruption? How does the tone of public life, and of social life also, compare with that in the days of our forefathers? Are we gaining in the essentials of a sound and healthy National existence, or are we growing rotten in our riches, and laying up for ourselves a day of disaster? The pessimists will point to the fact that there is unquestionably far more of corruption in politics as well as far less of simplicity in society than there was a hundred years ago. They will point to the days when there was a Civil Service, but no talk of Civil Service reform because there was no need of it: when bribery, either in elections or legislation, was little known, though they would have to admit that some of our most venerated statesmen could have given the politicians of this generation hints as to bargains and tective journal," THE TRIBUNE, the natural the poor did not yawn so wide as it does to-day a Liverpool." The distortion here is so glaring are looking from a distance to have been much | be expedient, for the benefit of others who incan Consul at Chin-Kiang, describes the recent clearer and purer than that of the present.

it is equally apparent that the enormous material development of the country was bound to grain gambling, to consider the distinction bring great changes and present new and ter- briefly. rible problems. If there are many changes for the worse, it does not follow that we are fighting a losing battle. We have gigantic artificial prices there, as well as at Chicago and malevolent forces to contend with, of whose very existence the fathers never dreamed. The development of National wealth has been be- the price would be in every respect as "artiyond parallel, bringing in its train a long series | ficial," objectionable and dangerous, so that it of evils. There has been a vast influx of involves a deception to imply that the market foreign population, much of it, latterly, of the on either side of the ocean is necessarily natural most degraded class, and the whole of it representing a mass of raw material such as no people ever attempted before to digest. We wheat, except as the gambler wants the chips have passed successfully through the severest ordeal to which a Nation can be subjected-a natural when it expresses the desire of those civil war, and that, too, the greatest war in who want actual wheat for consumption, in have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed vulsion that the poison of slavery was thrown to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for off from the body politic. The founders of the Government foresaw the danger, and vainly sought a way to meet it. They passed the prob-\$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 | lem on to their descendants as one which they for three months. The address of the paper will did not know how to solve. The advance of science, with the invention of the railroad and the telegraph, has brought us face to face with a horde of new and perplexing questions. It was inevitable that in growing from a petty Nation to be one of the great Powers of the earth, and in a new country, we should encounter a great variety of unexpected difficulties. It is easy to believe that if the fathers of the Republic could revisit the scene, instead of bewailing the degeneracy of their offspring, they would be filled with admiration for the splendid energy with which many of these dangers have been surmounted. They left us, because they could not do other-

wise, the legacy of slavery. We are rid of it now, at an awful cost it is true, but the country is reunited, more peaceful and harmonious than ever before. It is true that corruption has existed, and still exists, but he must be blind who cannot see a steady improvement in this respect. We have never descended to the depths that were seen a century ago in England, presses, not the power of some one to mark up for example, and our condition is already mending. A glance at the public morality of Congress immediately after the war and now, will of producers and holders. The producer is reshow how true this is. We need Civil Service strained in his charge by his knowledge that reform, and we are getting it by slow degrees. Again comparing our history with that of England, we see that the agitation has not needed to be long. Here, as with regard to the evil of bribery in elections, the American people have remedy. The comparison might be carried a man who loves his country will conceal or palliate them. But a contemplation of them must not blind us to the great gains the century has seen in demonstrating the possibility, the wisdom, and the durability of popular government.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

The Berlin Conference opens to-day under favorable auspices for a pacific settlement of the Samoan dispute. The German Government has made concessions in its official dispatches and instructions to Consul-General Stuebel which have removed the chief obstacles in the way of diplomatic negotiation. The American Commissioners have been cordially received in county almshouses to the State asylums. They Berlin, and Mr. Bates has taken advantage of an early opportunity to explain the publication are as well taken care of in all essential respects of his article in "The Century" and to disclaim | in the local institutions as they could possibly any feeling of hostility or ill-will to Germany. be in the State asylums. It is admitted that The appointment of Sir Edward Malet as the chief representative of Great Britain tends to promote the chances of a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy. While he is on excellent terms with the Chancell, r he is an English diplomatist of pronounced views and patriotic impulses. If he acts on the assumption have emphatically pronounced in favor of State that Samoa lies within the circle of Australian interests and that England is under obligations patients, and in the long run will prove more to its own colonies to secure international guarantees for the maintenance of the neutrality and autonomy of the islands, he will inevitably co-operate with the American Commissioners. The impending collapse of Tama-

the Equitable Building, where a reception will immediate reorganization of the native Gov-Samoan population had not revolted against the puppet King and left him dependent upon the German Consulate and naval forces, the diplomatic consultations at Berlin would be doomed to failure. As it is, there is a bright prospect settlement of all questions at issue. The election of a new King by the natives

acting independently of foreign advice and influence, and the negotiation of a convention nature and cool heads prevail. It will be no pledging the three Powers to respect and maintime for pushing ahead or seeking to gain an tain the neutrality and autonomy of Samoa, would satisfy every just claim which the United States Government can present to the Conference. On the German side demands for indemnity, based upon the military action of Klein, the American, who led the natives in a successful assault upon the marines, are said to have been already withdrawn. But some form of reparation will be required for the losses of German traders and planters caused by the revolt against Tamasese and his foreign supporters; and it is intimated that the Chancellor will ask for an indemnity in additional land concessions, to be regulated by an international court or commission. It has been the German policy from the first appearance of their traders in the South Seas to obtain land by every possible means; and it will be natural for the Government to present a demand for the creation of an international court for adjudicating these indemnity claims. A large share of the land in the Samoan group is now owned nominally by German settlers and traders. And this fact has been made the central argument for their Government's exclusive control of the local administration. It is to be expected that indemnity for losses or indignities suffered by German residents will take the form of excessive demands for territory. Commissioner Bates happily is singularly well informed respecting this branch of the controversy and will be prepared to suggest some effective compromise.

It will be fortunate if the Conference results in the negotiation of a treaty committing the three Powers to a joint recognition of the independence and neutrality of the islands. What rights the United States now holds in Samoa are grounded upon a treaty which can be abrogated at the pleasure or caprice of any sovereign who may be elected by the native councils and subsequently brought under foreign influence. If the three Powers unite in exchanging guarantees for the maintenance of the neutrality of Samoa, the controversy will be brought to an end without probability of being revived in an aggravated form in the course of a few years.

ARTIFICIAL MARKETS.

"The Chicago News" endeavors to make it appear that, "according to the leading pro-"deals"; when the gulf between the rich and price of wheat is "its price in London and when the whole atmosphere seems to those who | that it ought to mislead no one, and yet it may sist that a price established under the operation That it was so hardly admits of a doubt, but of a protective tariff must be an artificial price, and as mischievous as the prices dictated by

Grain gambling might control the markets of Liverpool and London, and establish purely Whether more money would be required is not now important. Established in the same way. or artificial. A price is artificial when it does not express the desire of anybody who wants which represents the gains in his game. It is

The person who bets on the chances of a gambling game is a flat or lamb. As the professional gamester "corrects the luck" by brace boxes, marked cards and loaded dice, the operator manufactures the price on which he bets, and by the brute force of more money than those can command who are trying to manufacture prices the other way. When the footpad with a thick stick offers the traveller nothing for his watch. he manufactures a price for the watch which is exactly as natural as the price fixed for the bushel of wheat by men who are for the moment in any market able to buy more than anybody else can sell, or to sell more than anybody else can buy. That market for watches is artificial, and the Chicago market for wheat during most of the last year has been artificial in the same

"But," says the free-trader, "that is just what the tariff does; it enables the manufacturer of a particular article to charge just what he pleases." Not at all, because it leaves the field absolutely free to every other manufactnrer in the country to make the same article, and to sell at a lower price if he likes. There is no monopoly for anybody, and the price made exa quotation in order to win a bet, but the actual desire of consumers compared with the desire others can make the same article, and at a certain price.

"Still, producers can and do combine to fix prices and restrict production." That is, they combine to defeat the very object of the probeen quick to perceive the evil and to seek the | tective duty, which is to encourage production and secure permanent cheapness. So long as long way. We suffer under many abuses. No | they are able to defeat the tariff, they can and do establish prices that are not natural. Only the protective law exposes them to far greater probabilities of ruinous competition from other people who have the power to produce, and who are equally assured of shelter against foreign competition. Hence, it results that in almost every case successful combinations to control prices have been in articles the production of which is either not protected or not affected by protective duties.

LEGISLATION FOR THE INSANE.

A few papers in the interior of the State are endeavoring to defeat the bill which provides for the transfer of the pauper insane from contend that in some of the counties the insane in a few of the counties the provision for the insane is worthy of high commendation. But the fact remains that save in rare instances State care has been and is better than county care. Those who have thoroughly investigated the insane problem almost without an exception care. They argue that it is far better for the economical. It needs no argument to show that the county institutions cannot as a rule be so well equipped with physicians who are specialists and with skilled attendants as the State

institutions.

day. There is a strong public sentiment behind it. Its passage is demanded by the physicians of the State, speaking through their with the sanction of the Conference. If the great medical societies, and by her two leading philanthropic associations. The opposition have not succeeded in making any point against it which is worthy of serious consideration. It has been reported in both branches of the Legislature, and is one of the measures on the calendars which should not be allowed to fail.

THE NEXT CENTENNIAL.

It is impossible to take up a newspaper now without encountering an article on the contrasts between the inaugural ceremony of a hundred years ago and the celebration of to-day, which show the astonishing progress in every line which has been made in the century. So far no one seems to have said anything about the next celebration, in 1989, which, though we may not be here to see, will undoubtedly be held right here in New-York; and it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the progress during the coming century will be as great as during the last.

It is possible that the gentleman who has the honor to be President on April 29, 1989, may be escorted up the bay by the same naval vessels which attend President Harrison, as we move slowly in the matter of a navy, but everywhere else there will be advancement over to-day. We suppose that by that time walking will be a thing of the past, every one moving from place to place on some sort of electric bicycle, travelling at almost any rate, so that a parade of a million or two men can be more easily handled than one of a few thousand now, notwithstanding that the route | range of possibility. will be a dozen times longer. The military parade which, among many others, will include such organizations as the Oklahoma Veterans and the Alaska Guards, will form in the neighborhood of the Postoffice and City Hall, which will have absorbed Central Park, and wheel its way at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour off up the Boulevard or St. Nicholas Avenue, along Washington Heights and across the Washington Bridge (if opened by that time), and up through the retail business districts, passing reviewing stands at High Bridge, Jerome Park and Yonkers, and on through the residence portion of the city about Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown, and finally disband in the suburbs above Sing Sing, in the neighborhood of Six-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.

The industrial parade will, very likely, take a more easterly course, forming in the western corner of Connecticut, and moving down through White Plains, Mt. Vernon and Morrisania, and disbanding in Harlem, not, of course, coming down below Central Park among the bonded warehouses and factories, the region being deserted from the fact that it will be a holiday. The industrial parade, more than anything else, will show the progress which has been made; and by that time it may even be possible to obtain, for exhibition on a float, models of at least minor parts of the Keely motor. The centennial ball in the opera house at Fordham will be in keeping with the rest of the celebration.

New-York has started the plan of celebrating the anniversary of Washington's inauguration, and she is going to keep it up. We take this occasion to give notice that there will be a celebration here at the end of each hundred years, indefinitely. And from this assurance we derive the consolation that, if the weather is bad this time, it may be better next. It will be a long time yet before Macaulay's or anybody else's New-Zealander will attach himself to a wire of the Brooklyn Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Patrick's.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

While the city, and to a large extent the country, are thinking and talking of what happened a hundred years ago, it is not strange that things happening to-day should be neglected. frivolous and meaningless were the markets last week that a few orders for stocks from London put up the average of prices about \$1 per share, not withstanding exports of \$1,800,000 specie and the publication of official statements which were anything but favorable. The meat of the matter seems to be that Europe still wants American investments, because at present it finds no better use for accumulating capital, and with most American holders and traders absent or inactive story. It was by means of this mighty con- comparison with the desire of those who have small orders make large fluctuations. The rethough mains over last year are less than the have been of late. Earnings for seventy-eight second, and thirty-nine the third week of April, ere 5.86 per cent more than for the same week last year, but for the latest week the gain was only 2.37 per cent. The increasing demand for bonds is one sign which promises more substantial improvement hereafter, but for the present the ablic is letting stocks alone very severely. Wheat has gone a little lower, notwithstand-

> aggregate for three weeks of April was equal to ,396,515 bushels wheat, flour included, against ser one bushels last year. The outgo of corn for the same weeks was 5,162,982 bushels, against 1,024,687 last year, so that breadstuffs exports for the month must show an increase, though it is hardly encouraging that Europe takes nearly 2,000,000 bushels corn per week, instead of wheat at less than 85 cents per bushel. All reports indicate that crop prospects are steadily improving, and wheat fell 1 1-4 cents for May orn also fell half a cent and oats nearly 1 cent Hog products are a little weaker, as well as crude oil and the minor metals, but sugar is again a shade stronger, and cotton, in spite of the comparative slackening in exports of late, though for the month the exports have been 271,385 bales against 252,483 last year. With cotton enough in sight to indicate the largest crop ever grownapparently over 7,100,000 bales of more than ordinary weight-the price is about 1 cent above that of last year, but the recent advance was checked last week.

ing such an increase in Atlantic exports that the

The exports of gold are the more suggestive because of late merchandise exports have been running ahead of last year's, for three weeks of April, from New-York, by 24 per cent, while the gain in imports here for four weeks of April has been only 3 per cent. These figures foreshadow only a moderate difference between all merchandisc exports and imports for the month, and in March the apparent excess of exports was \$2,833, 326. But if six or seven millions be added for andervaluation of imports, about 10 per cent, and four or five millions for interest due abroad, the fact comes out that in March, as in other months, there must have been some increase of indebtedness abroad or of foreign investments of capital in this country. The sums payable abroad for April would apparently be a little larger, so that the outward movement of gold may be taken as an indication that foreign investments here, if not wholly discontinued, have but little exceeded the withdrawals of foreign capital of late.

With money abundant in all interior markets, outgo of gold nor the increase of \$800,000 in cash held by the Treasury need cause any uneasiness. But no one can be sure how long the act and association' are regarded abroad, as they are professedly by some people here, as guarantees vestors is perhaps more decisively set forth, as to railroad opportunities, in the information re-1,000 last year. There is no lack of projects, gentlemen and women was sincere and hearty. ut a considerable lack of confidence in the future arnings of transporting companies. Stocks of cialists and with skilled attendants as the State institutions.

The bill in question grows in favor every and probably more foreign money has been in-

vested in lands; mines and manufactures than

But the industries are not in so promising a condition as might be desired. A better feeling is reported in the iron market, and nevertheless pig iron has sold at \$16 75 for Southern No. 1, and steel rails at less than \$27 at mill. It is frivolous to suppose that pig iron is going at once to be consumed at a rate of 7,800,000 tons yearly for domestic iron alone, with more than half the railmaking capacity idle. The glass industry about Pittsburg is also depressed, and overproduction is reported. The coal companies find their troubles such that they have suppressed the usual statement of stocks on hand. The situation of the copper business has not been improved by a further fall at London, or that of the leather industry by some recent failures. Of the woollen manufacturers, a considerable proportion are and for months have been idle and waiting. The circulation of a paper among flannel manufacturers, agreeing to close their works for some months, is now reported. Large crops are expected, but to all appearance they will mean prices so low that Western farmers and transporters may require microscopes for the division of their gains.

One of the greatest changes wrought in a century is in the means of locomotion, but with electrical science in its innancy it is not absurd to imagine changes not less momentous during the next hundred years. Let us hope that when our descendants gather to celebrate the bi-centenary of Washington's inauguration such a melancholy calamity as occurred yesterday on the Grand Trunk Railway will have been put beyond the

Mayor, Grant's influence is extending with such rapidity that it must almost make his head swim Week before last he ordered the poles and wires to be removed from a number of our streets, and the work was done. On Monday came the news from the City of Mexico that the municipal government was about to do the same thing there. If this is not a case of cause and effect, it is, at least, a suggestive coincidence. We trust that New-York will not let Mexico get the lead in the praiseworthy undertaking of freeing publie streets from unsightly and needless obstruc-

If the officers of the Navy are expected to ride on horseback in the parade on Tuesday, there will have to be a competitive drill to make a selection of those who can ride. It is not every officer of the Navy that is familiar with the saddle-deck of a thoroughbred hunter, or that knows the port-bow of a horse from the starboard quarter; and many a one upon his first mount has lost his reckoning and been thrown overboard,

Fault-finders with the way in which fourthclass postmasters are appointed should study the record carefully. Take one sample day last week. Out of 175 appointments made, 75 per cent were to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. On the whole, according to Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, practically changes are only made either when charges have been preferred against the incumbents and sustained, or to improve the location of offices, or where a postmaster has been in office for four years. These are admittedly good reasons, and critics of the Administration should know what they are talking about before indulging in sweeping condemna-

One of the survivors of the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaklava is said to have been found working in a Cincinnati restaurant for \$2.50 a week. This is not a good time for him to come to the front. It is the Four Hundred-not the Six Hundred-that are prominent in the public eye and mind just at present.

At a fire on Long Island the other day, among the articles reported to be consumed were "a black-walnut chair, with leather upholstering, and a china teapot, which were brought over in the Mayflower." This is certainly a melancholy happening, especially at this time, just when the Centennial is upon us. Still we are prepared to see any number of positive statements now and during all the future regarding relics from that venerable vessel, whose cargo must have maintained a striking disproportion to her rather limited tonnage.

New-York has not had a chance for many years to prove that she knows how to make a vast multitude of visitors comfortable, but it is comparatively safe to predict that the country will be | day, prin astonished during the next three days at the resources of the metropolis. The White Cap craze seems to be on the wane,

hybercat all sensible men must prejoice. Its ultimate extinction will be helped forward by every such incident as that reported from the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., where a negro who was playing what he called the "White Cap joke" was shot and killed by another colored whose house he had invaded. Of course he got no more than he deserved, and the man who did the shooting was easily able to make out a case of self-defence. In fact, it is hardly too much to say that the man who lawfully rids the world of a White Cup idiot does a distinct service to

A brief shower has seldom sprinkled so many people on the streets of this city as that which suddenly fell yesterday afternoon. with a childlike confidence that the clouds had been squeezed dry, most of the sightseers had left their umbrellas indoors, but fortunately the rain stopped before they had had time to get either wet or angry.

PEESONAL.

Senator Marston will resign on June 4 in order next day to be sworn in as a Representative in the New-Hampshire Legislature.

Mr. Weedon Grossmith, who objects to being known as "George's brother," will probably soon, revisit this country with a dramatic company. Prince Henry XXIV of Reuss is coming to the

fore as a composer of symphonies. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, leader of the movement for

cientific temperance instruction, has been invited to attend the closing exercises of the Naval Academy at Annapolis on May 23, to inspect a review of the class in the study to which she is devoted. Mr. Charles Santley, the great English barltone

singer, is a capital painter, both in water and in

Mr. R. H. Stoddard has had a cafaract removed from one of his eyes, and is making rapid progress toward entire recovery.

The Rev. Dr. H. B. Macartney, Anglican Dean of Melbourne, has just celebrated his ninotieth birthday withstanding his great age, one of the most vivacious, waikers and speakers in Melbourne. He rarely uses glasses, and still more rarely reserts to notes as aids to memory when speaking. He possesses wonderful vitality in his small, spare frame, crowned with the snows of time; and ft is quite an every-day spectacle to see him walking down Collins-st., Melbourne, as briskly as any of the young bank clerks or civil servants who love to show their paces in the Melbourne Piccadilly.

Speaking of Mrs. John Chapler, formerly known and rapidly accumulating here, neither the small as Miss Amelle Rives. "The Richmond Dispatch" critically observes: "Her eyes have been compared to two great double blue violets, so indescribable is their hue between purple and blue, and the color of ness. But no one can be sure how long the foreign demands for withdrawal of capital may continue or how large they may become, and there is a lack of evidence that the Interstate her best accord to her."

The Rev. E. S. Frishee, who has been president of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., for thirteen years, of peace and prosperity. The judgment of in-

Of the late William Henry Rawle, the distinguished cently compiled that, whereas the mileage of rail- lawyer, "The Philadelphia Ledger ' says: "His social roads under construction or projected at this life was only less busy, only less honored, than his time is over 52,000, only 474 miles of railroad professional life. He was of a most gental, friendly, been completed this year against about social nature. His fondness for cultured, refined, mind was most generously stored with knowledge apart from the law. His education was unusually trusts and all sorts of industrial companies have broad, his thought catholic, his sympathies most

fine humor—which latter two were always gentle and free from offence—his courteous, dignified bearing, his thoughtful consideration for others, his hearty, sympathetic manner, made him the most hospitable of hosts, the most welcome of guests. Apart from his career as a lawyer and publicist and as a distinguished member of society. Mr. Rawie was useful as a servana of the public, and in all the work of his long and industrious life he was a man of eminence."

The Comte and Comtesse de Paris will celebrate their silver wedding on May 30, and their children intend to present to them a picture by Mile. Abbema. Is contains three views, divided by bunches of pink contains three views, divided by bunches of pink roses, entwined with white illies. The first represents the Roman Catholic chapel at Kingston-on-Thames; where the Comte and Comtesse were married; next is a view of York House, Twickenham, which was their residence for several years; and the thrif represents the beautiful Chateau d'Eu, their favorite seas in Normandy.

Dr. Hans von Buelow recently at Berlin was conducting one of Beethoven's concertos. In the pause before the Dead March, which constitutes the second movement, the conductor, in deference to the funeral music, was seen rapidly to take off his ordinary white gloves and substitute a pair of faultless black ones, which disappeared again as soon as the Dead March was played.

Mr. G. A. Sala relates a comfeal story of one of his Maori experiences, which arose out of the natives seeing a naked Englishman enjoying himself in a hot For some reason, which no mortal resture can comprehend, the natives had got it into creature can comprehend, the natives had got it into their heads that the Englishman must be Lord Rosebery, and they inquired with an air of tenderness whether this was not the case. Mr. Sala assured them that it was not necessary that every naked Englishman should be Lord Rosebery; whereupon he was asked what was the probable age of the gentleman. Mr. Sala said modestly that he ventured to guess 200, whereupon the natives left him with great awe, and were heard discussing with gravity the history of the naked Englishman, who was not Lord Rosebery, but who was 200 years old.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

If General Greely has any regard for his reputation and for the well-being of a vast number of his fellowcitizens, he will make early provision for the handsomest kind o. delightful weather to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday.

The baseball columns of the newspapers, the ram-pans condition of the twine trust, the frequency of new-iaid eggs, the bock beer lithographs and the scramble for office, all indicate that this is going to be a very lively spring.—(Chicago News.

Of course a thorough gentleman will get up and give his seat to a lady in an elevated car, but when a thorough gentleman is busy gazing out of the window it becomes a nice question as to just how much the situation demands that he look around in the car for a lady who wants a seat.

A Brilliant Scheme.—First Unsuccessful Poet—I say; Scrib, I've hit upon a pian for getting even with editors. Second U. P.—What is it? First U. P.—It is this. Give up writing altogether, and induce all our literary friends to do the same. This will throw the editor out of a job. Great scheme, chi Second U. P.—Yes, very, for the editors.—(Yankee Blade.

"You have got the earth, what more do you want?" said a parent the other day to his five-year-old boy, who had grown weary of a room full of all kinds of "Weil, I would like to have the sun and moon," repled the youngster.

moon," repled the youngster.

"Why did Mr. — seem so greatly embarrassed when I was talking with him?" asked one gentleman of another as they left the office of a manufacturer where an order had been placed. "Why, your loud talk was enough to embarrass him. I felt rather queer myself on his account. You fairly yelled at him?" "I yelled? How odd; the man isn't hard of hearing, and why should I have shouted?" "Nothing odd about it. Mr. — is not deaf, but he has a hare-lip. Six persons out of ten will talk loud to a man with a hare-lip: they somehow fancy that he can't hear very well."—(Cincinnati Times Star.

On the 21st of November a centennial celebration

commemorative of the adoption of the Federal Con-stitution by the State of North Carolina will be held at Fayetteville, in that State, HER LAUGH-IN FOUR FITS. At ten a blithesome little maid, Restrained by naught but nature's law, Went roaming o'er the glassy glade And laughed a merry

At twenty she was bright and fair;
But now, restrained by fond mamma,
She only tossed her golden hair
And laughed a rippling
Ha
Ha

At thirty sne was more sedate,
And, still from wedded bondage free.
She said her time was growing late,
And laughed a yearning
He
He.

At forty she despaired of joy,
For none had come her heart to woo;
She staked for either man or boy,
And laughed a dolcful

Who Who Who -- (Washington Post.

By a typographical error, an Ohio paper the other of Guthrie, Ok .. But the editor thought it wasn't so very much of a mistake after all.

Wanted the Neighbors to See.—Mrs. Smart-How anch did you say this carpet was a yard? Clerk-One dollar a yard, ma'am.
Mrs. Smart-Well, I'll take thirty yards. Clerk-Yes, ma'am. Will that be all?
Mrs. Smart-No; be sure you don't send the carpet fier dark, and you needn't be particular about wrap-

Since ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, has taken to writing poetry, the belief that he is insane is

Von Bulow says that every plantst should learn to sing and play the violin, "as their ears would then hear more critically the sounds they produce, and thereby teach them how to phrase." Some plantst we have heard should learn to cook and to make shoes—and let the plano alone.—(Norristown Herald. "The Philadelphia Inquirer" reiterates its kick

in regard to the 2,000 Havana cigars for the Centennial banquet, and declares that the Lancaster County eight or the Pittsburg stogey would be plenty good enough. But even in its kick, "The Inquirer" is merciful. It refrains from recommending the brand known as "Quaker City Particular," which so many Philadelpfians smoke under the impression that they are

From the German.—The German students are not required to attend the lectures unless they feel disposed to do so. A stranger in a German university city asks a young man:

"Where is the University building?"
I really don't know. I am a student here myself."

This celebration reminds us that thirteen can't be such a very unlucky number after all. We began as

Agent for Jewelry House,—I've got a fine line of diamonds I'd like to show you. Man Addressed.—You've made a mistake, sir. I am the proprietor of this hotel, not the clerk.—(Sonoma Valley Whistle.

Lord Lonsdale's recent Arctic experiences suggest the thought that there is better stuff in him than him

previous record would indicate.

There is something which the Jew and Gentile alike must recognize as higher than gain, than money, than rank and fine clothing: it is God and conscience find one's fatheriand. And on the approaching contennial let the American Jew resolve to do his share toward realizing the aspirations of his sires and the expectations of George Washington.—(Jewish Mossenger. The man who went into the new Territory, bearing

aloft the sign, "Oklahomy or Bust," has come out with the sign altered to read, "Oklahomy and Busted." In Strict Confidence. -Mr. A .- May I confide in you!

If have to tell you a secret.

Mr. B.-What is it?

Mr. A. dooking around to see if anybody is listening:—I need \$500.

Mr. B.-Don't fear. I will be as silent as the grave.

-(The Epoch. THE GREATEST NATION'S GREATEST METROPOLIS

From The Baltimore American.

New York's celebration is going to be a big affair. It will eclipse anything that the country has seen for a number of years. Occasionally New-York arises to ber importance as the greatest nation's greatest metropolis, and does things in a way that justifies her fame. This seems to be one of the times, and we wish her the fullest success that good fortune can measure to honest merit. BUT THERE IS DISAPPOINTMENT IN ORLAHOMA

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. It is quite a step from Washington, D. C., to Olda-homa, but by perseverance disappointed office-scelers can get there in good time for growing up with the country.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER JUDGES.

That Buffalo judge did right who, a short time ago refused to naturalize a man who was a common dransard and a wife-leater. The courts ought to stand sentinels at the gates through which foreigners pass to American citizenship. Citizenship in this Republic should be lifted to the plane of a high privilege.

DREADING A FORMIDABLE RIVAL.

From The Chicago Tribune.

It has been discovered by a Philadelphia cook that muskrat meat is better than beefsteak. Anything of drive out Chicago dressed bear.